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An
Inaugural Dissertation

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Doctor of Medicine

By

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of

Virginia

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On Gastritis.

Among the diversified forms of disease to which mankind is subject, there is none perhaps, which requires in its treatment, more promptitude and skill, than Gastritis: inflammation seated in organs less essential to life, may run its course, & terminate favourably, without the assistance of art, but, being here, located, (as it were) at the root of the tree of life" its rapid career is only to be checked, by immediate recourse to the most active remedies, but however vigorously, and promptly its progress may be opposed, the Physician will often be compelled to mourn at the impotence of his art, when contending with this most formidable disease. Gastritis has been divided by Cullen into two species, Phlegmonous, & Cyathematic

according to the Coats, in which the disease may be seated, this division however, is of no practical utility. It has been more properly divided by Professor Chapman into Idiopathic & Symptomatic.

The Causes of this disease, are naturally divided into those, which act primarily on the Stomach, & those which act through the medium of the general system—among the first, are, poisonous, or acrid substances taken into the Stomach, large draughts of any cold liquid, when the body is much heated, the abuse of ardent spirits, and distending the organ by large quantities of food, of difficult digestion. It may likewise be occasioned by external violence, as falls, blows &c.

Among the Causes which act through the medium of the system, may be reckoned

misplaced goul, a puffed exanthemata,
and inflammation extending from
neighbouring parts to the stomach - the
long continued application of Cold, to the
inferior extremities, is also, an occasional
cause of the disease.

The symptoms of Gastritis,
are peculiar, and well defined. It com-
mences, with an indelible sensation
of uneasiness in the region of the stomach,
attended by constant nausea, & occasional
vomiting, with a peculiar gnawing pain,
great anxiety, restlessness, & dispondency,
slight sensations of chilliness, succeeded
by flushings of heat, & partial sweats. The
pulse, that unerring guide, in most other dis-
eases, gives here, but little evidence, of the mis-
chief going on within, it is frequent, small,
& somewhat compressible. As the disease

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advanced, a new train of symptoms develop
themselves. The pain becomes acute, and
lancinating, the vomiting unceasing,
spasms of the stomach occur, the pulse,
hard, chorded, & diminutive, & the vital
energies completely prostrated, the abdomen
is now considerably distended, & the epigastrium
acutely sensible to the touch. These symp-
toms being allowed to proceed, and soon
followed by others of a different nature
there is considerable diminution of pain,
the pulse becomes more full, & intermitting,
the extremities cold, cold clammy sweats
break out, hiccup, vomiting of a dark
coloured matter succeed, & death soon closes
the appalling scene. The symptoms
above are those commonly to be met with
in Gastritis, but there are others, of an anom-
alous nature, which sometimes occur. The

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Jesse Chapman, while lecturing on this subject, mentioned Cases, which had occurred within his own knowledge, in which the only symptom, was pain & inflammation in the great toe, others in which the pain was in the groin, He has likewise observed all the symptoms of Hydrophobia, to be present in this disease & again in other Cases, paralysis of the Superior extremities. — Our surprise at these very curious, & interesting facts, will, however, in a great measure cease, when we reflect on the various, & multiplied sympathies, existing between this organ, & every other part of the system. —

Most satisfactorily will the Pathology of Rhabdus, accord with the symptoms which have been enumerated above. In the commencement of the disease, the morbid impression being made upon the mucous tip of

of the Hornsack, we see displayed, the evidence of Mucus inflammation; the frequent & somewhat oppressed, but not hard or Chorded pulse, the nausea, the partial dysuria, & the pain, rather of an indiscribable, & foeboding, than of an acute lancinating nature, and features, which, by the practical Physician, cannot easily be mistaken. Intimately connected by vascular attachment, the Muscular, & Serous tissues become speedily involved, and we progressively behold, the alarming signs, indicative of irritation of the former structure, and the acute lancinating pain, with the Chorded, quick pulse, so characteristic of inflammation of the latter membrane.

Post Mortem examinations present all the various phenomena of inflammation, the Mucus membrane, is sometimes

The following table contains a list of
names, and their respective ranks, in the
army, and their respective commands, in the
year 1811. It is divided into two parts,
the first of which contains the names of the
officers, and the second of which contains the
names of the regiments, and the number of
men in each. The names of the officers are
given in full, and the names of the regiments
are given in full, and the number of men
in each is given in full. The names of the
officers are given in full, and the names of
the regiments are given in full, and the
number of men in each is given in full.

found very red, with spots of extravasated blood; or a coat of coagulated lymph thrown out on its surface, in other occasions, inflammation is indicated by small streaks, presenting a radiated or stellated appearance, or we see erosions, ulcerations, thickening of the coats, and even gangrene, with now & then, schirrhous of the pylorus—very often the blush of inflammation is altogether absent, the blood, receding from the capillaries at the moment that death occurs, and structural derangement alone, denotes the ravages of the disease. It is of no small importance, to distinguish accurately, the evidences of genuine Gastritis, from the appearances, which are exhibited upon dissection, in the case of Criminals, or any persons who have suffered a sudden and violent death. To this subject, much atten-

at present we are engaged in a
series of experiments, the purpose of
which is to determine the effect of
the action of the mind on the
body, and the effect of the
body on the mind. The results
of these experiments are of great
importance, and will be of great
value to the student of psychology.
The following are the results of
the experiments of the first series.
The first series of experiments
was conducted by the late
Professor James, and the results
were of great importance. The
results of the first series of
experiments were of great
importance, and will be of great
value to the student of psychology.

tion has of late, been divided, and the diagnostics, are accurately laid down. In the latter instances, there are none of the marks of continued inflammation to be perceived, there is merely Congestion & turgescence, in the vessels of the organs and simply bearing in mind, that the flush of inflammation, does not, invariably, prove that this derangement has occurred, a little discrimination will enable us to decide positively, upon the nature of the Case.

The prognosis, in this disease, is, for the most part, unfavourable, when it has been allowed to proceed, without making use of the proper remedies, in its early stage, or, when those remedies have not had the desired effect. When the pulse becomes intermitting, febrile, quick, & almost imperceptible, attended by Cold clammy sweats, vomiting of a dark

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matter, hiccup, slow delirium, we may be well
 assured that death is at hand. It is favourable,
 when we are enabled to calm the irritability of
 the organ, the debility not very great, the pulse
 becoming fuller, & softer, the pain, & nausea gra-
 dually abating, & the heat of the body natural.

In the treatment of this
 disease there are two principal indications
 to be kept in view. the first, to combat in-
 flammation, the second, to calm the irrita-
 bility of the stomach. To fulfill the
 first of these, the lancet, is the only hope
 of the practitioner. it is at this important
 moment, that he must take into view, the
 vast importance of the organ affected, &
 the great tendency which the disease has,
 to proceed, with rapid strides, to a fatal
 termination; if from the nature of the
 symptoms, or a mistaken view of the case, he

1800
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor. The
winter was very
cold and the
spring was very
wet. The summer
was very hot and
the autumn was
very dry. The
year was a very
poor one for the
crops.

hesitates to employ the remedy, in its full
 extent, he will, in a very short time, be con-
 vinced, that no effort of his, however well
 directed, will be sufficient to atone for his
 fatal errors. Being called in the early
 stage, we should, immediately, (without
 regard to the apparent, debility, or the state
 of the pulse, which, as I have said, is here not
 to be depended on, abstract twenty or thirty
 ounces of blood; in a short space of time,
 we will find the pulse becoming more full
 & strong, & the symptoms of ordinary inflam-
 mation more fully developed. As soon as
 this takes place, the bleeding, to the same,
 or even greater amount, should be repeated,
 and this practice continued, as long as
 the symptoms demand it, without regard
 to the quantity already drawn, but be govern-
 ed alone, by the effects, produced on the

system. While steadily pursuing the means above mentioned, we are not to lose sight of the advantages to be gained, by the local abstraction of blood. To answer this purpose, menty or fleshy leeches, should be applied to the epigastrium, and suffered to remain, until they become filled, & drop off - they are here, infinitely preferable to the application of cups, as they produce much less pain & inconvenience to the patient. The bowels should now be thoroughly evacuated, by means of injections, they should consist of articles of a mild nature, be frequently repeated, & in considerable quantities. Having by these means subdued, the violence of the disease, a blister large enough to cover the whole region of the stomach, should be had recourse to; it is a mistaken idea, to apply small blisters in these cases; large ones

create very little more pain, & the advantages derived from them, much more decisive, even admitting that they are more painful, our object is, to remove a formidable disease, & no hesitation should be experienced in the employment of them—

Our next endeavour should be, to calm the irritability of the stomach, which is to be attempted, by the administration of very small quantities of Lime Water & new milk, if this fails. Minute doses of the acetate of Lead may be tried. Calomel in very small quantities has succeeded in these Cases, when other articles have failed—Should we not be able to attain our object by these means, the Warm bath, is a most powerful remedy, & should be had immediate recourse to—It will frequently produce a pleasant glow on the skin, excite its healthy action,

Calm the irritability of the Stomach, & compose the patient to sleep. — Anodyne injections, will be found extremely serviceable, at this stage of the disease, if we cannot by the means already mentioned, succeed in allaying the irritability of the organs they should not, however, be administered, in the early stage of the disease, as they would doubtless tend to aggravate all the disturbing symptoms.

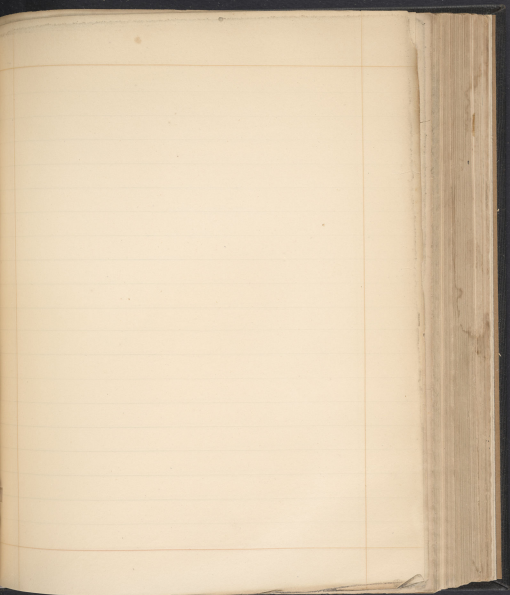
Having, by the use of the remedies already mentioned, accomplished, our intention, we should next give some Purgative, to cleanse thoroughly, the alimentary Canal, the best article for this purpose, is Calomel, which from the smallness of its bulk, is not so apt to offend the Stomach, & will commonly act with sufficient promptitude & energy. Should it however, fail to do so, it should be followed by small, & frequently

repeated doses, of a solution of Epsom salts.
this latter article, notwithstanding its nauseous
taste, will frequently remain on the stomach,
when other medicines are rejected.

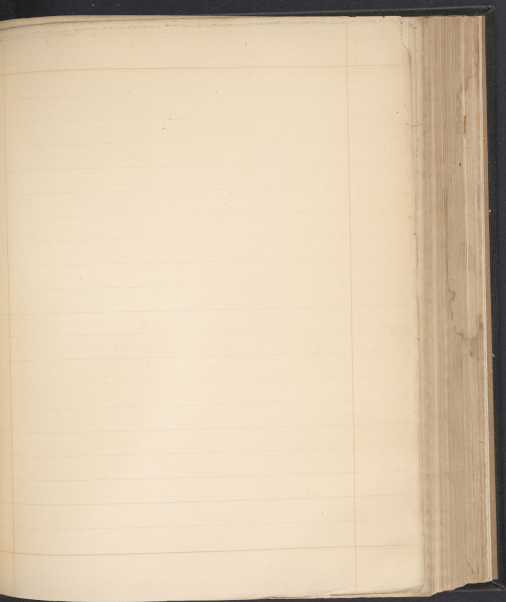
By following the practice above
described, we will most generally succeed in
effecting a cure in ordinary cases of Gastritis,
but in those cases of the disease, brought on by
fevers, it is obvious that the first indication,
is, to evacuate the stomach, & afterwards, to
heat the case, on the principles already men-
tioned; modified however, by the particular article
which may have produced the mischief—
If, notwithstanding all our efforts to the con-
trary, symptoms of gangrene supervene, we
must then resort to opium, in large doses, the
spirit of Sulphuric, has also been highly recom-
mended by Professor Chapman in this state
of the disease— The diet, to be recom-

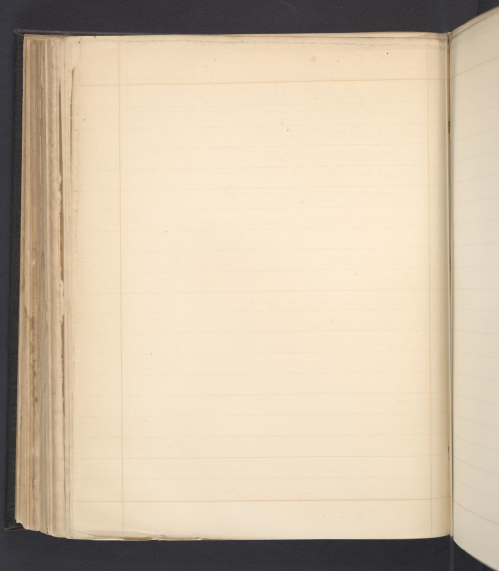
I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.
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 to write you a few lines.

mended, for a patient recovering from an
attack of this disease, should be of the mildest
& least stimulating nature, & should be taken
in small quantities at a time. The Drinks
should be pure water, toast water, or very weak
lemonade, moderately warmed. &



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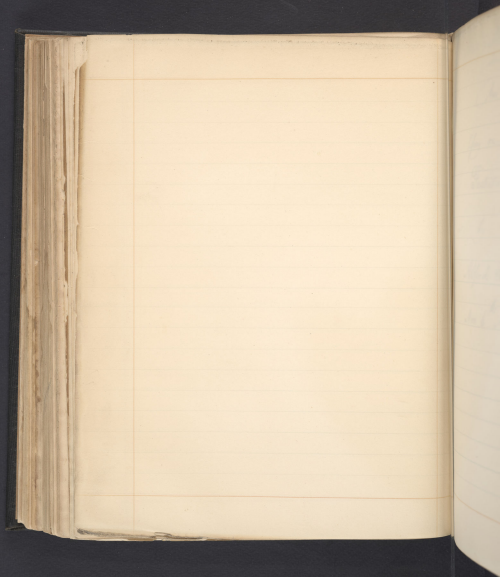
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by

Edward Brandt of Oregon

Am. 6th 1884



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